WESTERN DESTINY

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

TIME FOR DECISION

CHARLES CALLAN TANSILL

RACIAL DIFFERENCES

HENRY E. GARRETT

DEMOCRACY IN THE UN

J. BRACKEN LEE

ORIGIN OF THE NAME, AMERICA

CALVIN I. KEPHART

MORALITY AND PRESSURE GROUPS

BYRAM CAMPBELL

VOLUME IX NUMBER 1 JUNE, 1964

WESTERN DESTINY

Let us at least talk about it, you wisest of men, even if it seems bad. Silence is worse; all truths suppressed become poisonous.

—FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE

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LETTERS

Dear Editor:

I am glad to learn about WESTERN DESTINY and the intention of its publisher to set the historical record straight. I hope that I may have the opportunity to participate in some small way in this worthy undertaking.

TYLER KENT.

Dear Editor:

The staff of Soldiers of the Cross and myself wish to extend to you our congratulation on the issuing of this new publication which is so desperately needed in these hours of world confusion. Never before have the nations that make up Western Christian Civilization needed the unadulterated truth as they do today. I truly believe that you shall be bringing it to them and I trust that "liberty lovers" everywhere will subscribe to your publication and that it will be a real success.

Sincerely yours,
for Christ and America,
KENNETH GOFF.

Dear Editor:

Your plans for WESTERN DESTINY seem to be exactly what thoughtful Americans are looking for. There has long been a vast void on the Right that can be filled only by a serious and completely honest approach to our problems. Count me, please, as a charter subscriber; at only $4 per year you should have no problem in this department.

Sincerely,
W. A. CARTO.

Dear Editor:

Believing strongly that our Western Civilization, with America leading the way, was built on the basis of Christian ideology, we welcome a new magazine spreading this message. Congratulations for your first issue of WESTERN DESTINY.

Sincerely,
VERNE P. KAUB, President
American Council
of Christian Laymen

EDITORIALS

A Word From the Publisher

The fight for preservation of our civilization is one that must be met on every level: ethical, intellectual, political, scientific and financial. The Western world did not just stumble into its predicament, it was tricked and beguiled by an orchestra of treason and subversion.

The sordid and unpleasant facts which justify that simple statement are contained in millions of words of documentation which may be found not only in thousands of releases from official investigative agencies but also in the reports of a multitude of "Right-wing extremist" groups, to borrow a phrase from the communists and their liberal assistants.

Students of the rise of the Conspiracy are almost all agreed on one thing: that its triumph appears certain unless some truly revolutionary changes are brought about very quickly. Indeed, the question of time is the only point on which there is a significant difference of opinion. Many feel that it is no longer a question of *will* our Cause fail, but *when* will we fail?

Such defeatism is naturally harbored by those who lack faith in their own Cause and are not aware of the mighty Destiny the Western world still has to fulfill. As Mr. W. A. Carto writes in his brilliant Introduction to *Imperium*:

> *"I believe that the Western world can survive. It all hinges on faith; faith in our future; faith in our superiority and survival. Skepticism, sophistication, cosmopolitanism, cynicism have destroyed the old faith and it has not been replaced by a new one. But faith is and always will remain the essential ingredient in every historical force. Only a unifying faith can provide the common motivation for survival—the just and deep conviction of our right to live—and spark the single-minded and intolerant power which can clean and redeem our fast-decaying, rotting milieu. Very simply: the imperative of inspiring that faith is the central problem of our time."*

If faith, then, is the criterion for survival—and it is—an effort must be made to articulate it. For years those who have fought for Christian tradition and survival have done so virtually on one level—that of *exposé*. The theory has been that if the truth about the vile Conspiracy is held to the light of day, a mass movement will be naturally set in motion which will result in the salvation of our Nation and the defeat of its inner and outer enemies. This theory, however, is false. From Martin Dies to Joe McCarthy to Edwin Walker, and from the Liberty League of the '30's to the John Birch Society of today the results have been the same. There are today well over three thousand patriotic groups which endeavor to tell the truth about communism and its supporting cast of criminals and fools but still all progress (and there has been much) seems to be outweighed by the gains of the other side.

The reason for this sad state is basically because American nationalism is still in its cradle. Specifically, it is because all efforts to build an effective force for reconstruction to date have either concentrated their appeal on the fundamentally negative approach of anti-communism or have pathetically tried to resuscitate outdated elements of the past.

The painted lie of Marx cannot be erased either by documenting it or by invoking slogans long-dead; for on the one hand there are, in a given population, only a relatively few with moral courage enough to recognize and fight evil when there is no personal profit in so doing (in fact, many opportunists will react favorably to evil when its power is exposed); and on the other hand, every age has different intellectual and spiritual requirements from all which have gone before.

> *And this, in itself, is a subject for many books. Our Age is that of the Antichrist—exactly as Nietzsche proclaimed in his book by that name. The ethical values of society have been turned upside down. What is really good and healthy is called bad, and vice versa, and the traditionalists —those most victimized by it—are the ones with the least stomach to face this greatest of all questions. It has been and perhaps still is impossible to conquer the West with arms for the West has been and perhaps still is master of the world if arms is all that count. But honest force is not among the arsenal of weapons used by the Culture Distorter to conquer his prize. He has all but won his victory by cleverly elevating the rotten and stinking virtues of the slave to the pinnacle of high idealism and until this ponderous question is settled favorably all other efforts to save the West will founder in the irresistible tide of mass mediocrity.*

The high task that this new effort of journalism has set before itself is, therefore, unique and the greatest and most important imaginable and has not been undertaken lightly or without a deep grounding in the travail of the day. The task is to develop and expound a forward-looking view of the world, consistent with the true values of our magnificent heritage and aimed toward the survival and health of our Western Culture and the fulfillment of our Destiny as unquestionably the most mighty people history records.

That such an effort is needed is no great discovery and we are not the first to state it. Nor are we beginning the practical job in a vacuum. The ingredients all exist to be used and synthesised. The greatest effort in this direction is that of Francis Parker Yockey, author of *Imperium,* a work which, while grounded in one thousand years of Western development, is yet the gateway to the future. Innumerable people who have read this book have sought out others who have done so in order to discuss the author's creative ideas, such as Cultural Vitalism.

But Yockey is certainly not the only great man upon whom

WESTERN DESTINY will lean. As hinted above, the next stage of the development of the West is clearly an ethical revolution—a transvaluation of values—and this elemental proposition can no longer be denied or overlooked by those who seek to bring health to the West.

If you are one who believes that it is only right to hate Germans and/or American Southerners or Catholics—or any group of White Westerners—but that it is clearly immoral to dislike another race; or that it is immoral to deny food to a starving enemy; or that human equality is a fact—or should be a fact—because some professional religious or political agitator has told you so; or that because communism uses the force of government to impose vile ends then the force of government in itself is morally wrong; or that the highest end of man is to exist in a vacuum of atomistic individuality with no thought or provision for subsequent generations; or that a "mixed marriage" between two Whites of different confessions is immoral whereas a marriage between a White and a Negro of the same religion is moral; or that, in general, any act which is abhorred by human instinct and dreaded by common sense and personally degrading is likely to be right and moral but an act which is fulfilling to instinct and aggrandizing to the personality is likely to be immoral—if you are one of these pitiable specimens—call yourself a Marxist, a Christian, an atheist, humanitarian or whatever—then you are sick—precisely as sick as the West itself—and you will hate and fear this magazine.

Sir Arthur Keith, Hans F. K. Gunther, Knut Hamsun, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, Heinrich von Treitschke, Ezra Pound, Gustave Le Bon, Richard Wagner, Thomas Carlyle and of course Oswald Spengler are representative of the giants of the West whose titanic message WESTERN DESTINY will spread. In these men and a regiment of others lies the way to social stability, true progress, cultural health and, necessarily, the extermination of communistic culture distortion. Instead of fearing this message, perverting or suppressing it—as almost all periodicals published today have done—facets of it will be selected and examined and placed in their proper context.

But WESTERN DESTINY enters upon its course honestly. Its message is profound but not unintelligible; it will strive to be truly intellectual but not academically foppish. It will aim for language as clear as English can be, and will not seek to cover up a basic poverty of ideas by verbal snobbishness. You may not agree with all you find in WESTERN DESTINY—indeed, such a state of affairs would prove we had failed—but you will think and be enriched thereby, and find your armament for the struggle to be geometrically magnified.

The lineage of WESTERN DESTINY is a proud one. It is the direct descendant of *Northern World,* which began publication in India in 1956 under the direction of Roger Pearson, an Englishman called by business overseas and its successor, *Folk,* edited by Edward Langford. Former subscribers to *Folk* will have their subscriptions fulfilled by WESTERN DESTINY. Through E. L. Anderson and Edward Vargas the journal, *Right,* is reborn. Dr. Anderson was the guiding spirit of *Right* for the five years of its existence between 1955 and 1960, and Mr. Vargas was editor, and the cessation of its regular publication caused grief in the hearts of thousands of loyal subscribers.

The list of contributing editors is still in formation but partially shown on the inside cover. WESTERN DESTINY will not monotonously reprint the words of a small stable of professionals but intends to reach out and bring in competent (even if unknown) minds to express themselves. The ranks of Destiny-thinkers in America are not as thin as one would expect from reading present newsstand trash; there are hundreds in America (and in Europe) who yearn for the chance to commune with like numbers. WESTERN DESTINY will be the vibrant center for this creative minority.

The present contributing editors have all earned their spurs one way or another as competent and dedicated spokesmen for reconstruction. Many are editors of periodicals in their own right which deal forthrightly with the great questions of the day. There is Arthur Ehrhardt of *Nation Europa,* A. K. Chesterton of *Candour,* F. A. France of *The Northlander,* Ned Touchstone of *The Councilor* and William Stephenson, former editor of *The Virginian.* The rest will be recognized as authors, poets and men of science.

WESTERN DESTINY begins modestly, and at a low subscription price. It is projected as a monthly. Articles by men of the calibre listed above will appear on the subjects of politics, history, philosophy, ethics, the cultural and scientific aspects of race and even economics. This first issue is representative of what is to follow and with our growth in circulation will follow growth in size. Initiating a new magazine is not a small task, but we face the future with a confidence as boundless as our faith in truth, itself.

The mighty Destiny of the West is not to be crushed by traitors, cowards or poltroons even if such vermin sit upon a mountain of gold. *This call is a trumpet to arms!* It is sounded to all men of the West who refuse to surrender and who mean, instead, to impose *their* will upon History! As such, WESTERN DESTINY speaks for the Spirit of the Age, and does so without fear and with a Faith which we mean to communicate to others. At the very end of *Imperium,* Francis Parker Yockey penned these soul-electrifying words. Victory is certain, he said:

> *This is promised not by human resolves merely, but by a higher Destiny, which cares little whether it is 1950, 2000 or 2050. This Destiny does not tire, nor can it be broken, and its mantle of strength descends upon those in its service.*

You are therefore cordially invited and urged to subscribe to WESTERN DESTINY for yourself and others—particularly youth—and participate in this struggle. A special effort will constantly be made to place WESTERN DESTINY in the libraries of colleges throughout the English-speaking world; the success of this campaign will largely be up to you. In this first issue you will find a subscription coupon.

Challenge to the Liberals

The ultimate arbiter in affairs among nations and Cultures is and always will be power politics. The world is a perpetual battleground on which the spiritually and ethnically different types of man are struggling, each striving to fufill its Destiny. These elementary facts of political life seem to escape a great number of Americans who have been "brainwashed" with liberal and Marxist propaganda.

A great influence keeping otherwise intelligent Western people from acquiring a true and appropriate world outlook of the more profound political imperatives is the horde of liberal and Marxist publications that exist today. The primary content of these sheets is propaganda, cleverly calculated to prevent the minds of their sheep from becoming broad enough to properly understand anything in the field of political philosophy other than the usual Leftist jargon.

The West is in lamentable condition today because many of our basically simple people can be taught to become true-believing liberals and Marxists. Actually, today in America, several branches of political thought that pass as Conservative are also heavily infected with anti-Western philosophy.

Leftist publications are largely under the control of Culture Distortion elements alien to our Western Culture. These aliens are inherently unable to be in tune with our Western Culture and Spirituality as they belong to a different Culture and possess an entirely different Spirituality.

The deliberate cultivation of narrow-mindedness and ignorance by the alien masters of the press can be illustrated in various ways. To give a simple example, if we think back to about ten years ago we can remember the numerous pleas from Leftist sources to always give a fair hearing to all sides in controversial matters before making up our minds. This was back in the heyday of the liberal-Marxist press when little or no intelligent Conservative literature was being published. Today, however, when intelligent Conservative voices exist, we no longer hear these pleas to listen to all opinion. Today this type of advice has become too dangerous for the Culture Distorter who would keep our minds small, narrow, and confused. The Inner Enemy of our Western world wishes us to have no political ideals other than those negative and pedestrian ones that these Culture Distorters regard as "safe." They strive to limit the spiritual and intellectual horizons of the Western intellectual to the narrow confines of liberal sentimentality and that part of political philosophy dealing with economic issues.

Now that this journal is being published there is a truly different voice of opinion on the American scene. It will be interesting to see if the liberal press, which supposedly wants its readers to be broadly informed, will even mention our existence.

Moving the Immovable Object

(The article below was first published in October, 1958, and saw great circulation as a pamphlet. The author is an Associate Editor of WESTERN DESTINY.)

The United States is providing a practical demonstration of what happens when an irresistible force meets an immovable object. The Irresistible Force is the awesome and cocksure aggregation of minority, special-interest pressure groups which are committed to forcible and complete racial integration. The Immovable Object is the loose coalition of homespun States' Rights groups which just ain't having any today, thank you!

At present, the Irresistible Force clearly seems to be having the best of the fight. To begin with it is much better organized, much more politically sophisticated and obviously takes orders from a "high command" hidden somewhere within the jungle fastness of New York City. These people hold the entire physical and moral power of the United States government securely within their clammy little fists, as well as the strings on the public purse. Further, they have a practical monopoly on the northern press, radio, television and the movies. They control the big, tax-free foundations, the schools and the vast bulk of the churches. Looking at the Irresistible Force alone, one would quickly conclude that their victory is but a matter of time. But let's look over the Immovable Object before coming to a definite decision.

The forces opposing integration differ radically from those favoring it in many ways. They are relatively new, relatively unorganized and inexperienced, and relatively underfinanced.

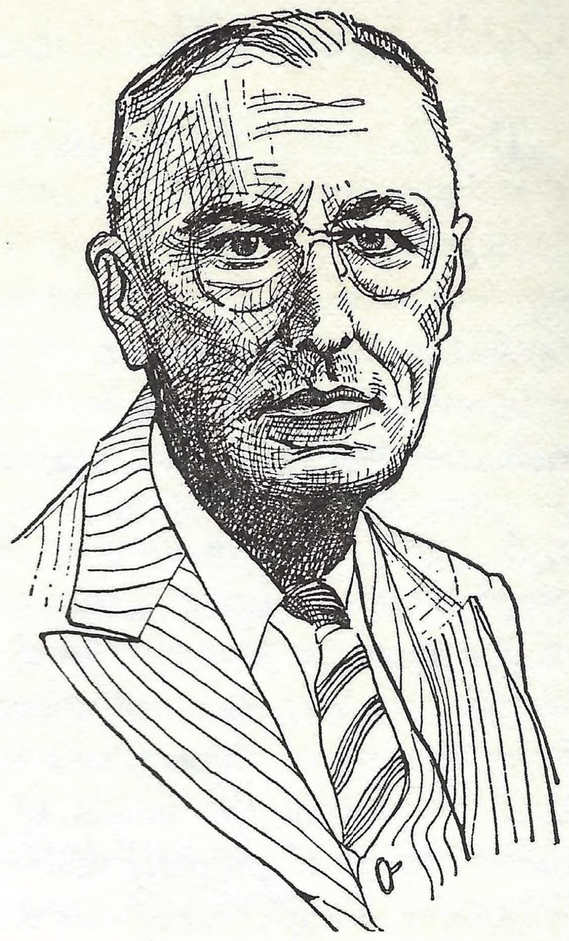
Then what makes it an "immovable object," you ask? Simply this: (1) The groups are not committed to "gradualism" or "moderation" but instead are flatly opposed to *any and all* integration, and (2) Whereas the forces which promote integration have both reached and passed their peak of power, the forces rejecting it have not yet reached even a reasonable fraction of their potential strength.

So far, the minority groups have carried the day simply because of the apathy and misunderstanding of most White people (including Southern ones) who up to now have tended to deliberately ignore the problem rather than face up to it. But thanks to the constant agitation of the issue (an agitation which is essential from the viewpoint of the minority bosses), more and more of the majority group are being forced to see the horrifying issue in its real terms. And this is in spite of the most massive and all-inclusive propaganda war which has ever been waged against a people. Obviously, this issue amounts to nothing less than *the imminent threat of total dispossession and despoilment of the very group that built America!* The drive for "integration" is really nothing less than a program to permanently transfer control of America's Destiny to people other than those who created it. As this clear fact becomes more widely realized it will surely result in the vast strengthening of the forces opposed to integration,

(continued on page 16)

Time For Decision

An End to Betrayal in '64



By CHARLES CALLAN TANSILL, Ph.D., LL.D.

It is apparent to millions of Americans that the national elections of 1964 are a time for a momentous decision. America is facing a situation that presents a unique challenge. In an age of expansion and explosion the old American values are on trial as never before. Our society has learned to break down the atom but is still too ignorant to create a pattern of life in which men can help rather than destroy one another. We have exchanged the Sermon on the Mount for a formula in atomic physics and have arrived at a dead-end street of fear and frustration.

What can America do to enable it to face without fear a future filled with foreboding and doubt? Will the familiar panaceas of yesterday provide a path to national safety or will Americans demand new political leadership that is not afraid to proclaim a day of faith in traditional American values and insist that the White House strike a new and vibrant note of American nationalism that is strongly opposed to the prevailing internationalism? This is the time for our uncertain statesmen to think of our national needs in terms of America first. Patriotic Americans are heartily tired of being warned by our Presidents that if we do not keep giving until it hurts we may break the heart of the world. We must start worrying about American hearts.

Under President Kennedy American needs were of little consequence. On July 4, 1962, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, he openly derided the idea of American independence and emphasized, instead, the concept of "interdependence." He ardently praised the United Nations as the hope of the world and this false viewpoint was recently stressed by President Lyndon Johnson. After these dubious statements one naturally asks "Where is the proud American nationalism that formerly asserted its strength in the face of the world and treasured American independence as something worth fighting, and indeed, dying for? Has the sturdy Americanism of Andrew Jackson been exchanged for the cowardice and treason of a Benedict Arnold?

IS SELF-PRESERVATION IMPORTANT?

In issuing this summons to American action the question arises as to the more important problems that now clamor for settlement. None is more important than self-preservation although the late President's closest adviser, Walt Rostow, thought that perhaps the time had come to abandon "American nationhood." Another adviser, Mr. Paul H. Nitze, preached the defeatist doctrine that in nuclear warfare the United States could not defeat Soviet Russia. The only alternative, he believed, was not to create an adequate military force that could command victory, but instead, weakly accept some scheme of inter-dependence. It is significant that this faint-hearted adviser under President Kennedy has now been placed in charge of one of the proudest fighting forces in the world—the United States Navy. Was there some ulterior motive behind this questionable appointment?

The selection of Mr. Nitze as the Secretary of the Navy brings up the problem of American disarmament. Mr. Nitze had long been a zealous advocate of some form of national disarmament and he found a stanch supporter in President Kennedy. If our Chief Executive in July, 1962 was warmly in favor of American *inter-dependence* with the consequent surrender of American nationhood, what better path could be followed than one of complete American disarmament? As soon as Mr. Kennedy entered the White House in 1961 he lost no time in presenting to the United Nations a comprehensive disarmament plan that, in three stages, would eventually turn over American armed might to the United Nations and leave the United States powerless before a superior international armed force. To make sure that American interests would be dominated by an international government, President Kennedy strongly supported the idea of a World Court whose decrees would have to be accepted even if they were destructive of fundamental American interests. To insure the success of this drive against the things Americans most highly prize, loud-lunged internationalists called for the repeal of the Connolly Reservation which protected American rights against the attacks of bold saboteurs and agents of the World Court. When any American hears anyone call loudly for the repeal of the Connolly Reservation he may be sure that he is faced with a person who has strong Leftist leanings or one who is oriented toward Moscow and not towards Washington.

And what about the United Nations that President Johnson extols as the "hope of the world." Robert Morris, former Chief Counsel of the U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, 1956-58, in his latest book, *Disarmament: Weapon of Conquest,* shows very clearly that the United Nations has

been largely infiltrated by communistic agents. This is dangerously true of the American delegation to the United Nations over which the American Government has little control. It is well to point out that Soviet Russia dominates the delegates from Communist satellite countries and thus has a formidable bloc in the Assembly of the United Nations that will always vote in accordance with the desires of Moscow.

Some of these Communist agents have key positions in the United Nations and have an important role in molding its policy. In spite of this fact President Johnson is pushing the disarmament plan that was sent to the United Nations by President Kennedy even though he knows that this plan would mean eventual American control by this slanted international body that has little liking for the American way of life. The question then inevitably arises—Why this urgency on the part of our leaders to betray America?

THE GREAT BETRAYAL

One answer to this question lies in the anti-American background of the Kennedy-Johnson administration of our national affairs. As one looks through the documents of the administrations of Franklin D. Roosevelt it is clear that subservience to Russia was the main characteristic of the Roosevelt policy. This was made clear in Roosevelt's remark to William C. Bullitt in 1943 *with reference to his attitude toward Stalin*:

> I have just a hunch that Stalin doesn't want anything but security for his country, and I think that if I give him everything I possibly can and ask nothing from him in return, noblesse oblige, he won't try to annex anything and will work for a world democracy and peace.

This generous policy that bordered upon lunacy, or something more sinister, sounded certain notes that are familiar today. American troops in World War II were often fighting for objectives that were primarily Russian. By helping to defeat both Germany and Japan, America crushed the only nations that could hold back the Red tide in Europe and in the Far East. As we destroyed the fighting power of these nations we exalted the power of Soviet Russia. The ultimate objective of the notorious Morgenthau Plan was to diminish the military strength and the industrial potential of Germany to such a point that it would be easy for Russia to control central Europe. This fact was clearly admitted by Roosevelt to Cardinal Spellman in an interview on September 3, 1943.* The tactics that were followed by Roosevelt during the sessions of the Conference at Teheran, November 28-December 1, 1943, indicated his determination to implement the plan he had disclosed to Spellman.

Roosevelt could bind Spellman to secrecy concerning his plan to surrender Central Europe to Russia in 1943, but the time came when he had to make a report to Congress on the immense folly he had committed in his relations with Russia. He feared to make an honest report to Congress with regard to his abject surrenders to Russia. On March 1, 1945 he addressed a joint session of Congress and deliberately lied to that august body. If he had told the truth he would not have been re-elected to the Presidency in November, 1944. He believed that the Presidency was worth a brazen lie so when he passed away on April 12, 1945, he died with his lie on his lips.

It is this background of perfidy and brazen lying that President Johnson inherited. The policy of cringing subservience to Soviet desires became an important part of the pattern followed by Kennedy and it gives rise to an important question. What is the real kernel of the secret correspondence that President Kennedy boldly carried on with Khrushchev for many weeks? One can only remember that in the years just previous to 1941, several hundred secret cablegrams passed between Churchill and Roosevelt and they ended in American involvement in a useless war.

SECRET DEAL WITH KHRUSHCHEV?

Secret deals involving the fate of America have been a favorite procedure of Democratic Presidents for many decades. During World War I President Wilson authorized a secret agreement between Colonel House and Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, February 22, 1916, which pledged American intervention in the war at the bidding of Grey. Following this Presidential line of secrecy, in September, 1944, President Roosevelt signed a secret agreement with Churchill which gave Britain an equal voice in the use of the atom bomb even before that powerful instrument of war had been perfected. Under the terms of this deal, neither the United States nor Britain would ever use the bomb against each other, and neither nation would use the bomb against any third nation without mutual consent. *Is there not a possibility that President Kennedy entered into a similar secret agreement with Khrushchev along this line?* The answer to this question carries with it the fate of America, and the right answer lies with the American public in November, 1964. At this time silence will not be *golden* but suspiciously *yellow*.

Can American voters risk the fate of our nation to a political party with such a dubious background as the one headed by President Johnson? It is well to keep in mind the fact that this party, with Roosevelt as President, recognized Red Russia in 1933, saved it from destruction in 1941, built it up to vast dimensions of power in 1944-45, and now is ready to enter into deals with it that will change the history of the world.

There is only one way out of the present crisis that threatens the destruction of the American way of life—to repudiate the ruling cabal which has betrayed us. America is in desperate need of a leader who does not look to Moscow for inspiration; one who is not afraid to be an American; one who is dedicated to the preservation of the traditional American values. The time for decision is November, 1964.

*"It is natural that the European countries will have to undergo tremendous changes in order to adapt to Russia . . . In ten or twenty years they may be able to live well with them."

Never Bet On The Inevitable

What Is Certain In History?

By ASGARD HALL

Unpredictable change is the only thing that is certain and predictable about History. In fact, the element of unpredictability is a characteristic of all life. Only death is inevitable, and death is not life.

From a knowledge of the causal relationship of material elements, numbers and symbols can be assigned and predictions as to their future behavior and states may be made. But no man yet has created a "social science" or a science of psychology, music, art, architecture, economics, politics or history and none are likely to. These disciplines are not subject to the laws of predictability. Instead, they are subject to human reaction and events beyond the control of man which cannot be predicted. Men, no more than race horses, are predictable.

In the conceit of his vast ignorance and sick hatred of Christendom, Karl Marx imagined that he had solved the riddle of History when he "discovered" that the rabble of the world had only to butcher the owners and creators of civilization and Utopia would magically arrive, making every slob a king. Stripped of its non-essentials, this is the theory of "inevitable" communism.

Later, Lenin added the paradoxical idea that although communism was "inevitable", communists and liberals had to organize themselves into the most perfect political weapon the world has ever seen in order to bring it about!

> *One of the greatest successes and assets of communism is that the idea of the inevitability of the decline and fall of our institutions and our country has been popularized. Even millions of non-communists and anti-communists cannot erase a suspicion in their minds that their cause naught avail.*

Certainly the Toynbees, the Lippmans, Warrens, Rostows and others of that stripe have not only eagerly swallowed the idea of the "inevitable" extermination of Christian tradition but constantly do all within their power to spread their gospel of decadence and death.

These are the pestilential gentry who make it possible for a faithful communist-liner, like Sen. J. William Fulbright, to get up on the Senate Floor and urge the American people to abandon their hopes that communism can be beaten.

Who noted that Fulbright's recommendations came just a few days after the Bilderberg Conference in Williamsburg, Virginia, in which wealthy and powerful Leftists from all over the world met to scheme the continuing (and profitable, for them) retreat from communism?

And who noted that his speech came just a few days before the planned communist takeover of Brazil? Strange how Fulbright urged Americans to prepare themselves for "violent social revolution" in Latin America, almost as if he had advance knowledge of the communist coup that was planned.

FULBRIGHT IS CHEATED

As history now records, however, Senator Fulbright's odd prophecy leaves him with his face as red as his inclinations. The fact is, there was *not* a communist coup in Brazil; it was frustrated by Nationalist elements at the last moment. The devotees of the Cult of the Inevitable were cheated of a victim.

A related case is illustrated in an interview reported in the April 13 issue of *U. S. News & World Report.* Professor G. Warren Nutter, head of the Department of Economics at the University of Virginia, exposes the fairy tale of Soviet economic strength which the leftists have foisted upon the long-suffering and good-paying American *booboisie.* He tells of the economic realities of Soviet weakness, due to their dogmatic communist centralism; these are the facts which apparently determined the pacifistic gestures of the Kremlin these past months, and they could very possibly result in the toppling of the whole Soviet structure of make-believe. Nutter also predicts that the Soviet will soon be asking for a large loan from the American taxpayers—and perhaps it is no coincidence that the Fulbrights and the leftist capitalists who urge them on are already suggesting the desirability of making such "loans" to assure fat profits for themselves; which would, of course, renew the faith of the liberals in the inevitability of communism.

For long the Leftists have been frantically assuring us that the phenomenal "growth rate" of the Soviet Union would "inevitably" founder us in the backwaters of history unless we forthwith made "inevitable" concessions.

Charitably put, this is illustrative of the danger involved in making predictions about the future unless you have an ulterior motive. Incident plays counterpoint to Destiny, said author Yockey; in History it is the unexpected which happens.

> *The great events of History are always unexpected and unpredictable. This must be so: otherwise all things tend to balance. It is the unexpected events which determine the future.*

Faith in the unexpected is therefore faith in a certainty. The liberal-communist distortions of events are not enough to submerge the truth entirely. The doctrine of "inevitability" is fully as false and as sick as everything else from this source.

Victory is not as unattainable nor as far off as many would have themselves believe. The only question is: When will Conservatives become properly organized?

ORIGIN OF THE NAME, AMERICA

The Mighty Amal

By DR. CALVIN KEPHART

As an American, I wonder how many of us really know the origin of the name "America." The assertion that it came from the forename of an Italian navigator, Amerigo Vespucci (1451-1512), is only the end of the story and not its beginning.

For centuries prior to the Christian era, the powerful nation of the Goths (or Getae), a Nordic people, inhabited the region now known as the Ukraine, north and northwest of the Black Sea, including the valleys along the lower Danube River. During the reign of Emperor Domitian (A. D. 81-96), of the Roman Empire, the Goths, in fear of treachery on his part, broke a long truce and attacked and defeated the Roman forces on the lower Danube. Oppius Sabinus was then the Roman governor and Dorpaneus (Dekebalus) was the Gothic king in Dacia. A larger Roman army was then sent forward, but it too was defeated. So overwhelming were these successive Gothic victories and so well-handled were some later reverses suffered at the hands of the Roman Emperor Trajan that the leaders were deified by the people and their descendants became the ruling family of the Gothic nation.

The first of these heroes was named Gaut, followed in successive generations by Hulmul, Augis, and Amal. Apparently by Amal's time the kingship of the Gothic nation had become hereditary in this family, for it is by his name that the renowned Amal family has come down in history. When the Visigoths withdrew from the nation in A. D. 476 upon the invasion of Europe by the Mongolian Huns, the Amali continued to furnish the kings and other leaders for the Ostrogothic nation, even after the latter had broken away from the defeated Huns and had settled in Italy, until the extinction of the male line of Theodoric the Great.

Now—and this is more important to us—it happens that this name Amal is also the origin of the name America, as applied to the Western Hemisphere. Used by admirers in the same way that American children are named for Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and other great Americans, the form became Amalric (from Amal-ric), meaning literally the "mighty Amal" and figuratively, as later used, "all conquering leadership (or service)." When the Ostrogoths overran Italy, it became Amalrico, which was softened in the Italian patois to Amerigo. Then, upon the proposal of Waldseemuller, a German geographer who relied on Vespucci's assertions of his discovery of the Western Hemisphere, the forename of the latter, Amerigo (or Americus in Latin), gradually came to be used on maps of the new world in the feminine form (America), as grammatically applied to land.

The Goths, with the Suebians, Kimmerians, and others, constituted the ancient liberty-loving nations of northern Europe, who resisted the advances of the Roman Empire in their directions and from which peoples we are largely descended. It is not too much to say that to their success in withstanding the despotic Romans we may attribute our existence as a self-governing people today. Thus, it is quite auspicious as well as inspiring that the name of such a noble leader of the Goths should now be applied to the hemisphere of which our country is a part. The name of Amal might well enter our history books as representing a worthy antecessor of our own immortal Washington, who likewise demonstrated "all-conquering leadership (or service)."

Because, by a curious chain of circumstances geographers gave his name to the New World, Amerigo Vespucci for centuries was accused of "stealing" credit for its discovery. In reality, he died believing that he had explored a "Mundus Novus," a new land far distant from the portion of the globe discovered by Columbus, which that worthy navigator and all of his contemporaries considered merely new shores of the already known continent of Asia.

COMING IN WESTERN DESTINY

Misconceptions About Communism

The Invasion of Mississippi

The Colored World Revolt

The Biological Basis of Progress

Press Silence on South Africa's Apartheid Success

Racial Differences

There Are Such Things

HENRY E. GARRETT, Ph.D., D.Sc.

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At the September, 1961 meeting of the American Psychological Association, the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI) adopted a brief resolution in which they took exception to a paper of mine published in the summer of 1961. In my paper, I listed five sources which I believe have contributed to the equalitarian view of race differences and showed (I thought convincingly) that Negro-White differences in mental tests are so regular and persistent as strongly to suggest a genetic basis. SPSSI questions this conclusion. On the contrary, they say:

> The evidence of a quarter of a century of research on this problem can readily be summarized. There are differences in intelligence when one compares a random sample of Whites and Negroes. What is equally clear is that no evidence exists that leads to the conclusion that such differences are innate. Quite to the contrary, the evidence points *overwhelmingly* (italics mine) to the fact that when one compares Negroes and Whites of comparable cultural and educational background, differences in intelligence diminish markedly. The more comparable the background of White and Negro groups, the less the difference in intelligence. There is no *direct* (italics mine) evidence that supports the view that there is an innate difference between members of different racial groups.

Just what sort of evidence is to be considered "direct" I am not at all certain. It is often forgotten that the *fact* of racial differences is so immediate and compelling to most people that the burden of proof is on those who claim equality—not the reverse. Contrary to the SPSSI statement, the evidence for Negro-White equality in intelligence under comparable conditions—far from being overwhelming—is not even moderately convincing. Let us look at the record.

STUDIES OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND ADULTS

The SPSSI statement would lead one to expect Negro overlap of White norms to be significantly greater when environmental factors have been equated than is the case in random samples. In fact, this resolution states the evidence for diminished mean differences under comparable conditions to be "overwhelming." Comparative studies can be cited which bear on this point. Tanser (1959) tested Negro and White pupils in seven schools (grades 1 to 8) in Kent County, Ontario, Canada. Standard verbal and performance tests were administered. Practically all of the Negro children were reported to be descendants of Negro slaves who had fled to Canada from the United States prior to the Civil War. The social and economic conditions of the Whites and Negroes were substantially the same. Tanser writes: "Here the Negro in 1939 as in 1852, with few exceptions, is not only free but he is on a level in regard to every political and social advantage with the white man. . . ." On all of the tests, language and nonlanguage, there were mean differences between comparable White and Negro groups varying from 15 to 19 IQ points. Negro overlap of White norms varies from 13% to 20% for the different psychological tests. Based upon a summary of studies in this field, Shuey (1958) reports the average Negro overlap for school children in random groups to be between 10% and 20%. Apparently the social and economic equality enjoyed by the Negro children in Canada did *not* increase the *relative* performance of these children as compared with White. Even psychologists oriented toward the equalitarian view have had difficulty in explaining away these results (Krech & Crutchfield, 1959).

In the second study of school children, Bruce (1940) administered three standard tests to large numbers of Negro and White school children in an economically poor rural community in southern Virginia. The mean Stanford-Binet IQ's proved to be 90 for the Whites and 76 for the Negroes. Two groups of Negroes and Whites were subsequently paired off for equal socioeconomic status in terms of the Sims Score Card. The economic level of both groups was so low that the matching was even closer than it appeared to be. Stanford-Binet IQ's of these matched groups were 86 for the Whites and 77 for the Negroes. Thus the mean difference in IQ was reduced by 5 points. But the Negro overlap in Stanford-Binet, as in the other mental tests, never exceeded 20%, and fell as low as 15%. Again, it appears that these matched groups were no more alike than are random samples of White and Negro school children for whom the Negro overlap is 10% to 20%.

In a study of matched groups of Negro and White freshmen in a New York City college, Shuey (1942) found that on the ACE psychological examination the Negroes overlapped the White norm by 18%. Forty-three White and 43 Negro students were paired for such factors as age, sex, occupation of father, academic standing, and place of birth of parents. It seems highly probable that the Negro students were more highly selected than the White, as the United States census for 1940 reports that only 2.2% of Negroes

completed four years of high school in that year. It is quite likely, too, that the Negroes were of considerably higher social status in their own group than were the Whites. The Negro overlap in these groups of 18% is much higher than the 5% reported by Canady (1936) for the ACE test. But the Negro overlap in random samples on the Otis S-A (Price, 1929) in seven accredited Negro colleges was 20%, almost exactly that found by Shuey in her comparable (and highly selected) groups.

Out of a total of nearly 3,000 high school seniors in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, McGurk (1951) selected 213 Negroes and 213 Whites who could be matched for age, sex, courses of study, and for 11 socioeconomic factors. Each child was given a test of 74 items, 37 being identified as *cultural* and 37 as *noncultural.* The division into cultural and noncultural questions was based on the opinions of 78 judges (including psychologists and graduate students) who sorted the more than 200 items into those considered *least cultural, most cultural* and *neutral.* McGurk's test represents a serious and on the whole successful attempt to get two widely different kinds of items with respect to their demands on socioeconomic background. Some of the choices have been criticized rather superficially (Anastasi, 1960). But it is significant that no one has repeated McGurk's study or improved on it. On the whole test of 74 items (cultural .. noncultural), the Negroes overlapped the White mean by 29%. This is higher than the overlap usually found in random groups, in part, perhaps, because of the nature of the test. However, it does not exceed the 28% by which unselected groups of Negro soldiers in World War I overlapped the Alpha means of White soldiers from the same state (Garrett, 1945). When the upper 25% of each group was studied (53 Negroes and 53 Whites), the Negro overlap was 18%. This shows that the Negro high school children with the best cultural scores fell further behind comparable Whites than did the group as a whole. According to SPSSI's hypothesis, the overlap should have been higher in the highly cultural group; instead, it was 18% against 29%.

OTHER STUDIES BEARING ON NEGRO-WHITE DIFFERENCES WHEN ENVIRONMENT IS CONTROLLED

Several studies have purported to show that when southern Negro children enter northern schools (where educational opportunities are allegedly better), their mental test scores improve markedly. The evidence is dubious at best. Klineberg (1935) has compared the scores on several mental tests earned by groups of Negro children (12-year-olds) whose parents had lived in New York from 1 to 12 years. Most of the migrant children came from the South. The two major findings were (*a*) that the mean test score on the National Intelligence Test (a highly verbal examination) made by the various groups improved steadily with residence in New York; and (*b*) that the Negro children who had lived in New York all of their lives were from six months to one and one quarter years in "mental age" behind the White norms. The first finding means that environment (presumably better schooling) did indeed raise the mean scores of the migrating Negroes, but did not succeed in bringing them up to the White norms. It may be noted that the correlation of the NIT with school grade is from .40 to .60, so that school achievement was confounded with mental test scores. The Klineberg study, though often quoted as authoritative, is in fact far from conclusive. Sampling was uncontrolled and selection unknown; differences between New York schools were often as large as differences between length-of-residence groups; measures of variability were often unreported, so that only trends can be observed. Furthermore, this study could not possibly demonstrate that life in New York *caused* the improvement in score, as the various residence groups were made up of different samples of children whose initial status, of course, was unknown.

A later study by Lee (1951) showed that on a verbal group test of intelligence, southern Negro children migrating to Philadelphia improved their scores with residence in the city. The change with time-in-school was small (the maximum being six IQ points) and most changes were well within the *SE* of the test score. Moreover, the observed improvement can hardly be a result of better *schooling* alone, as the resident children gained only 1.6 points from the first to the ninth grade, whereas the migrants gained from two to six points. The residents were superior to the migrants from the start. Neither of these studies shows that improved educational opportunities bring the Negro child *significantly* closer to the White norm.

Some of the results from the AGCT, widely given in World War II, bear directly upon the question of the improvement of the Negro under better educational conditions. Davenport (1946) has tabulated the percentages of Negro and White soldiers in a total of 549,608 men who scored in each category of the AGCT when educational level was the same for both groups. Of those men who completed grade school, 24% of the White and 4% of the Negroes scored in the two *highest* categories (I and II), whereas 33% of the White soldiers and 76% of the Negroes fell in the two *lowest* categories (IV and V). It is significant that of those White soldiers who had *completed high school* 66% scored in the two highest categories, whereas only 41% of the Negroes who had *completed college* fell in these two categories. Even discounting the differences among schools of the same level, there is still a wide gap in performance left to be explained. The inference that there were native differences appears to be reasonable.

SUMMARY

Negro overlap of White norms when groups are matched for various educational and socioeconomic factors does not increase markedly as compared with overlap in random samples. This is true for elementary, high school, and college groups. Instead of the evidence for diminished differences between Negroes and Whites of comparable status being "overwhelming" as the SPSSI statement asserts, it is, in fact, nonexistent.

Morality and Pressure Groups

By BYRAM CAMPBELL

Morality is a lofty conception. That is, morality envisioned in theory. From such a viewpoint it appears as to be of pristine purity; elevated, if not sublime. Above all moral conceptions purport to be free from narrow self-interest on the part of the moralist. I repeat, this is morality as seen in theory. In practice, it may turn out to be something quite different.

As society became complex, groups with diverging interests developed. Usually their differences could be settled by compromise. But in disputes, someone discovered that the conception of morality was a powerful instrumentality to advance the interests of his group. As of now "morality" is being employed by minorities who wish to become a part of our group irrespective of our wishes. I have elsewhere shown that no proper moral case can be built to show that minorities have any such right, and that if the desire of a minority is considered, this must be balanced against the desire of the majority. Further, that the most basic value involved, the biological one, throws the balance overwhelmingly on the side of the majority when racial values are involved.

It has been remarked with considerable truth, that all groups in America except ourselves are organized. Minorities in campaigns to advance their interests have often resorted to vilification, and imply that no good can come from our majority group, for we are motivated by self-interest. The same minorities have succeeded in convincing us that they are not similarly motivated.

Under the onslaught of such "morality," we, the majority, have retreated. Nor have we even halted to skirmish, except for those of our members living in the South. As for the rest of us, organizing to promote our own interests would seem too preposterous to consider. Such a selfish group as ours is made to appear, would be heaped with ridicule and scorn should we start such an undertaking. Surely we would be shamed into disbanding. The abuse which has been heaped on us by minorities springs from what psychologists refer to as *projection*. In this, the critic projects his own qualities but particularly his faults, into others. Never have I witnessed a clearer case of this, or one that so blackens the critics.

Our once proud and spirited people are now submissive. Basically, we have not lost our spirit. We have simply been cowed by the preposterous beliefs that have been pushed on us as morality. None of this appalling situation would have been possible were it not for the prestige that morality has acquired. In view of this, it becomes evident that the morality of inter-group relationships should be reappraised. It must either give weight to our feelings and consider our interest as well as those of minorities or abandon its claim to morality.

What would happen should we reject the conception of inter-group morality? Problems would again be settled frankly on the basis of self-interest, and workable relationships could be established openly in the light of such interests. One of the results would be to advance the cause of sanity and hence, true morality. We would then discover that we had escaped from the clutches of a monstrous delusion.

When our majority group find that they have been fradulently manipulated, there is bound to be a reaction and overcompensation, even though this may be confined to social and psychological realms. In the meantime the conception of social or inter-group morality must suffer. Pragmatically speaking, it deserves no better fate for it has succeeded in advancing improper projects. Any blame which may attach to this situation must fall—not on those who abandon the conception of social morality, but those who have perverted it.

There are individual moralists, springing from our group, who are siding with the minorities. Because of no apparent self-interest, their activities are harder to evaluate. Here we have to deal with a group of individuals who are biologically from our majority, but who belong among humanity's insane fringe. They are *monists;* worshipers of oneness; or more correctly, the idea of their choice which they invest with oneness. Though all human experience shows that divisions are a necessary attribute of normal societies, the monist's psychotic urge for oneness causes him to regard all divisions, differences of opinion or racial apartness as improper or morally wrong. From a normal viewpoint his belief is preposterous.

England has had practically no minority problems based on race though one is now developing; one brought about by the entry of Blacks. Yet monists have created in England a climate of opinion where, though the majority want to have Black immigration stopped, it has not been possible to do so. Due to the abnormal outlook forced on England by advocates of human oneness, English publications are critical of our race relations as well as those of South Africa. Under the proddings of monists many Englishmen have, essentially without the stimulation of a racial minority, become as narrowly bigoted in favor of human oneness as have our own bigoted groups.

In America today, due to the combined onslaughts from selfish minorities and border line cases (monists), America's major population element is losing its liberties. None of this would have been possible had not minorities combined forces to mislead us to what constitutes morality. These elements have succeeded in convincing a large part of our people that normal aspirations for their family, group and race are in some way morally wrong.

We have been cowed into submissiveness by groups prostituting the conception of social morality.

Garbage—Is It Art?

By HERBERT CUTNER

As an artist, with no pretensions to greatness, I am always amused by arguments directed against "representational" artists, and, of course, against Rembrandt, Hals, Titian, Velasquez, Rubens, Goya, and dozens of other famous artists, some still living, who are *all* "representational".

They hate Constable and Turner and for the great American artist Whistler and his etchings, which are of course masterpieces of representation, in some cases almost photographic, they have nothing but a snort of contempt.

What exactly is "abstract art"? I have had the "pleasure" of seeing hundreds of the "pictures" proudly accepted as "abstract"—with every scrap of real art abstracted from them —and I am not surprised that so many people stare at them thoroughly puzzled.

Some critics and art instructors have a very simple way of dealing with such individuals. They brand them "ignoramuses" who refuse "to share the artist's 'experience'."

The only experience most of us get from abstract art is, "What does it mean?" Besides who wants to share the experience of what looks like trash and cannot be understood as anything else?

Go to any gallery where there is an exhibition of abstract art, and what does one see? Canvasses which simply display some dreadful mixture of household paint rubbed together with a bicycle tire or an old slipper; or a sheet of cardboard on which are glued bits of old rag, with broken matches, and old dirty matchboxes, together with rusty nails. Give a title to this bunk like, "An Old Spanish Village" or "Portrait of an Opera Singer" or "Two Dogs Fighting", and our art critics will go into rapturous applause. Almost with tears in their eyes, they want you to share with them the artist's "experience".

As a change, you can find what is called "abstract" sculpture. One famous example I know was some twisted bits of wire and inch-wide metal tape; and you can label this almost anything—"A Prisoner of War" or "Pluto and Persephone" or even "A Baby in a Bath". The enthusiastic critics, faced with such a piece of "sculpture", are even more excited. Sometimes, however, the sculptor dispenses with wire and metal tape and goes back to stone. They take a block of stone and punch a hole through it. On top they place three stones, one big, one slightly smaller, and a much smaller one. This can be labelled "The Holy Trinity" or "Father, Mother and Child", and at a pinch, with every critic's approval, "Study for an Air Disaster". But whatever is done, one thing must be paramount, and that is no features whatever must be carved on the round ball as it is meant to be a "non-representational" head. It has always to be very small, and if the rest of the "sculpture" is meant to be a body, that has to be enormous in comparison. But this part also has to have no indication that a body is meant, for that would be "representational" and so would condemn it at once as rubbish.

No abstract artist would for a moment concede that only household paint rubbed on a canvas is the limit of abstract art. It is still abstract if you "distort"—that is, if you paint a face with the eyes missing but put on *each* corner of the canvas. Why shouldn't a face be painted in this way? It is bound to convey the artist's "experience". And if you can "design" a few curves and triangles on the face with the nose painted where the mouth generally is, this makes it even more "creative". Always use green or mauve for a "face" with splashes of yellow and red in the curves and triangles. The more intricate a design is on these lines, the more it will be hailed as a work of genius, and the more the artist gives you his "experience".

The most wonderful thing about abstract art is the ease with which masterpieces can be turned out. I believe that the picture which used to be considered one of the greatest paintings ever produced in England, Frith's "Derby Day", took him three years to finish. This kind of perfection only causes an abstract artist to laugh contemptuously. He can easily turn out at least three masterpieces of abstract art every day for a year and continue to do so for years and years.

Lest this should be questioned, may I call attention to a firm in Los Angeles, the Aaron Brothers. Mr. Alan Aaron told the New York correspondent of London's Daily Express (July 4, '63) that his firm sells "hundreds of thousands of paintings a year". One of the company's artists, Mr. Dave Carlan, will "dash off two or three abstracts before breaking for lunch". At this rate, Mr. Carlan produces over 1,000 creative masterpieces a year.

Abstract art requires no training. Some of us who wanted to be artists earlier this century had to undergo a stiff training in drawing, composition, and painting, which lasted four or five years at least. This is not necessary for abstract art. A famous London artist forty years ago challenged the critics on this very point. He would teach children under *eight years of age* for a week to paint abstract pictures. He then would collect paintings from a number of lunatic asylums, from mad artists, and a similar number from abstract artists, and mix the children's paintings with them. The abstract art critics were then asked to say which was which—to sort out the works of the children, the lunatics, and the abstractists. Not a single critic accepted the challenge.

At the moment, one can buy designs in outline with squares, circles, and triangles, all numbered, and a box of paints to go with the designs, with the paints numbered. The child or the abstract artist has merely to smear the numbered paints on the numbered spaces and, hey presto!, an abstract painting has been created! No previous knowledge is necessary.

Abstract art defenders constantly tell us that a photograph can replace all representational art, and they have the greatest contempt for photographs.

The best cure for an infatuation with abstract art is to pay heavily for a specimen and live with it!

SCIENCE & INSIGHT

Early Beginnings of Eugenics

(There can be no assurance of enduring progress until mankind itself is improved, and this more than anything else demands an understanding of the scientific laws of biological inheritance. There is no supreme court with power enough to repeal for man the immutable laws of heredity; these laws despotically govern all species of the animal and plant kingdoms. Since affairs of heredity tend to be final and irrevocable, the sooner we learn to face up to the facts of Nature and abandon the conceit which demands that we should pretend they do not exist, the brighter will be the prospects for humanity. This is the first article of a series.)

On serious reflection, one cannot be amazed at the recentness of the discovery by mankind of *science*. The Greeks and Romans approached thought from a philosophical standpoint, but due to certain weaknesses in their metaphysical attitude they failed to construct an empirical body of scientific knowledge. Physical science as a recognized discipline came only in the seventeenth century. And a true appreciation of the biological and anthropological studies came even later than the sciences of physics and chemistry.

To our surprise, then, we find that the study of our own ancestry, and of the story of humanity, remained dormant until the latter part of the eighteenth century, when Sir William Jones achieved almost overnight fame by revealing the connection between the languages of modern Europe and those of India, by showing how both had sprung from a common ancestral tongue. Sir William was, in fact, expounding the elementary theory of evolutionary development, and he it was who inspired Darwin to apply the same principles to the comparison of biological types, and to astonish—and shock—the educated world with the declaration that living species are not fixed and unvarying, but are subject to modification and development, becoming adapted or specialized to meet the problems of their environment, or else deteriorating and becoming extinct when they fail to meet the challenge of life. Scarcely one hundred years ago, it is hard to realize, mankind was still ignorant of the most elementary and basic facts of evolutionary theory, even although farmers in western Europe had for decades engaged in the selective breeding of livestock and the cross-fertilization of crops, to produce such specimens of cattle, corn and horses as the world had never before seen.

As anthropological science was eventually developed, however, a new page was turned in the record of humanity and man suddenly found how inspiring was the story of his own history. He realized, then, that a lowly origin is nothing to make us feel shame; rather should we feel pride instead at human achievement and the epic of human progress. How much better that the history of mankind should be what is popularly known as a "success story", rather than that we be obliged to think in terms of fallen angels and retrogression!

FOUR GREAT SCHOLARS

This astonishing revolution in human thought was pioneered almost entirely by four great scholars, all of the nineteenth century, who followed close after Sir William Jones. These were Charles Darwin, who revealed the essential principle of evolution; Abbe Mendel, who illustrated the mechanism of genetic heredity; Francis Dalton, a cousin of Darwin, who founded the study of eugenics; and Count Gobineau, who focussed attention on the study of human races or sub-species. Yet all this new science hinged, so far as public opinion was concerned, on the theory of evolution, and while that theory remained unestablished the entire science of man remained suspect in the popular mind.

This evidence is now complete, and the common origin of man and the higher apes, and probably of all living things, is beyond dispute. What in fact made proof more difficult, a century ago, was the absence of any evidence of creatures intermediate between the highest living species of ape and the lowest species of man. Whereas the size of the brain of living human species ranges from approximately 950 cubic centimetres, in the Australian aboriginal, through a continuous variety of gradations to 1,400 cubic centimetres in the average North European male, there were no intermediate species of anthropoids to be found between man and the higher apes—which have a brain capacity of some 600 cubic centimetres only. The difference between man and ape seemed too great, without the existence of intermediate examples of either living or fossil species, for our Victorian ancestors to accept.

But even this bogey has now at last disappeared. Numerous "missing links" have been identified amongst fossil remains from widely different parts of the earth, though particular interest focuses on recent studies in South Africa, where scientific research into anthropology continues more rapidly than in almost any other country outside Europe. As a result of these discoveries, it would even appear possible that South Africa is the ancestral home of the human species, who may have spread outwards from the African continent while still in the sub-human or "missing link" stage of development. Following this geographical dispersion, isolation became common, and in consequence the work of evolution was able to progress more rapidly. Isolation in widely different climatic and geological areas during the course of the ice ages and their intermediate periods of warmth and plenty, together with the wide variations in diet and even exposure to radio-activity which accompanied such isolation must have accelerated the rate of mutations and have resulted, quite understandably, in the creation of widely different types amongst early man, exhibiting very different physical, mental and glandular characteristics.

Under such circumstances, of course, those of the sub-human groups which failed to adapt themselves to their environment, or to progress sufficiently to enable them to com-

pete successfully against the rivalry of other groups, were annihilated, (and often eaten) by the more advanced groups. Just as the ape species failed to survive competition unless they developed greater strength or agility, so also the higher anthropoids, which relied on the development of mental ability, tended to be eliminated if mental development was insufficient to compensate for the corresponding loss of agility involved in walking upright—a practice made necessary by the weight of the human brain. The outcome of this process of natural selection was that the higher anthropoids became specialized into two groups, apes and men, the one relying upon improved animal abilities, and the other upon greater intelligence. Any intermediate forms which failed to progress adequately in one direction or the other became extinct, thus creating the apparent problem (until their fossil remains were eventually found) of the "missing link."

IS PROGRESS INEVITABLE?

That, indeed, is the way of evolution—not towards intellectual development, necessarily, but always towards increased adaptation to the conditions of life which happen to pertain at a given time and place. Progress itself is not inevitable; and survival does not always mean specialization. A rigidly specialized species may be annihilated by a change in environmental circumstances to which it is unable to adapt itself with sufficient rapidity. Intelligence is of particular value because of the versatility which it implies and the fact that it can be used to meet the challenge of changing conditions. Yet even then, we cannot assume that evolution will necessarily ensure man's future progress; indeed, history to date has shown that the reverse could be true. Nature would seem to be an impartial mistress: many promising species have been annihilated in the past by "accidents" of environment.

Scrutinizing, then, the evidence of prehistory which has been revealed so far, it would appear that by the second or third interglacial period, somewhere about a quarter of a million years ago, some form of man-like anthropoid who walked erect had appeared in Europe. These anthropoids evolved into Neanderthal man who in time was displaced by the Cro-Magnon sub-species of modern man.

So Europe continued until the arrival of the Neolithic peoples, the early Aryans. With the Neolithic age, or the New Stone Age, only some 10,000 years ago, we reach 'modern' or historic times, when it becomes possible to augment the scanty records of archaeology by recorded history. It is hardly possible to over-emphasize the importance of the new culture brought by the Neolithic invaders from the east—our own ancestors. For in addition to improved stone implements they brought also animal and plant husbandry to replace hunting and fishing. These invaders came in successive waves, and archaeologists distinguish numerous sub-types such as Danubian, Corded, Hallstadt etc., but subsequent intermarriage destroyed such small variations as were distinguishable between them.

Amongst these new inhabitants of Europe, relatives all—or descendents of—Cro-Magnon man, two main types were distinct. Both had high foreheads, large brains, with well developed convolutions and frontal lobes and both have clean-cut, intelligent features. Both probably began to mix from the earliest periods, or perhaps were never fully differentiated along the border areas. Both were in any case, closely related when seen from the more distant perspective of human evolution and world anthropology. One, on the southern fringe, was smaller and darker—some being known as the "long barrow" men by archaeologists, because they buried their dead in tombs of that shape. These survived into historic times as 'Iberians' or what some today call 'Atlanto-Mediterraneans'. There are but few pure examples today. Inter-marriage on the one side with their kinsmen from the north, and on the other with sub-species from Africa and the Middle East, has ensured that they should largely disappear as a distinct type. They would seem to have been responsible for the early heliolithic civilizations (5000—2000 B.C.) of the Mediterranean, the Middle East and of ancient Egypt, and also they may have been related to the peoples who founded the early civilizations of the Euphrates and Tigris valley. But these latter lived too near the centre of the world, and through intermarriage they disappeared as a distinct sub-species. Perhaps there may be some truth in the belief that the Basques of the Northern Pyrenees can claim a close relationship to them. A great deal of 'Mediterranean' blood certainly survives amongst the many peoples of Latino-Keltic speech in Wales, for example, and Italy—although the ancient Kelts were a more northern people before their subsequent intermarriage with the Mediterraneans whom they conquered.

The other group, the Nordic body-burning people, who settled to the north of their Mediterranean kinsmen, were protected by the latter from close contact with the African and Asiatic species until well into the historical period, and consequently have survived as a fairly distinct sub-species to this day. They are the inhabitants, still, of northern Europe, from the British Isles to the Russian steppes, and from the borders of Lapland to the northern fringe of the Mediterranean. On the Eastern frontiers of Europe as Slavs they are intermixed with Mongolians from Central Asia and the Far East, while in the southern extremities of Europe, they have mingled as Greeks, Romans, Goths and Lombards with the remnants of the old Mediterranean stock to a very large degree, and also with the entirely different peoples of Africa, Asia Minor and Arabia.

Add to these the elements surviving from the older Stone age, still 'European' in type however, which give us the so-called 'Alpine' peoples of the central Alpine range of mountains which the new conquerors scorned to settle thickly, and also in the north survived in lesser numbers as an element in Norway and Germany (as the large-headed 'Prussian' type, for example,) and we have the basic pattern for modern Europe. This pattern became more intricate, of course, with the further movements of these peoples, as they begin to found cities, empires and civilizations in the later Copper, Iron and Bronze ages—the classic period of ancient Greek, Roman and Viking times, but the pattern is still there and provides an absorbing, delightful and instructive study for those who are able to see the past in the present, and to discern the continuous thread of time which runs from the past to the present and from the present into the future.

DEMOCRACY IN THE UN

An Open Letter

By HON. J. BRACKEN LEE

Dear Congressman:

In this morning's paper I noticed a ruling by the Supreme Court which held that the states must reapportion their congressional districts so that each district will have more nearly equitable representation by the people.

In view of this decision by the Supreme Court, it now appears to me that the President and Congress of the United States should present a request to the United Nations so that the same rule will apply in the United Nations that now applies to each of our states. Certainly if it can be argued, and logically so, that each district within our states must be represented by an equal amount of people, then it becomes far more important that we have the same number of votes proportionately in the United Nations. It seems to me that this is even more important because what is done in the United Nations has such a great effect for good or evil upon every citizen in the United States and, in fact, the people of the entire world.

If we cannot get legislation through our Congress to correct this misrepresentation within the United Nations after this decision, then certainly we would have every reason to withdraw from that organization.

It borders on the ridiculous that the United States, with 180 million people only has one vote in the United Nations when many other nations with just a few million people also have one vote. The fact that Russia has three votes to our one, when her population is only slightly larger than ours, also borders on the ridiculous.

I would like to hear from you concerning the possibility of getting enough congressmen and senators to support legislation now which would affect our membership in the United Nations and have it conform with this ruling by the Supreme Court.

If you feel this is still going to be difficult to accomplish, it would seem to me that some of our states, through the governors, might join in bringing an action in our federal courts in order that we might get a final ruling from the Supreme Court concerning the legality of involving the United States in any organization, and particularly the United Nations, where the representation is so completely unfair.

I intend to ask our Attorney General what his opinion would be concerning the possibility of getting this into the federal courts. If you know any attorneys who might be willing to handle such a case, I would personally be willing to join other citizens in taking the necessary legal action to get this before the Supreme Court.

Your comments or suggestions will be very much appreciated. Kindest personal regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,
J. BRACKEN LEE

 (Cont. from page 5)

as well as the continued weakening of the forces promoting it. (It is interesting to note that last year the NAACP suffered a decline in membership and operated at a deficit, for the first time in its history.)

The crucial point is that the minority group bosses have a lion by the tail and can't let go. They have worked their followers up into such a frenzy that anything less than full integration is looked upon as treason to their race. The bosses realize that if they are to keep a reasonable command of the situation then they must continue to voice the most extreme demands.

Neither the Irresistible Force nor the Immovable Object will evaporate into thin air. On the contrary, the conflict between them will certainly grow, for as the minority groups and their bosses push ahead under a full head of steam, White resistance will continue to stiffen.

There are two clear lessons in this for nationalists. First, instead of continuing to dodge the race issue as too embarrassing we must realize that the conflict is here to stay and grow until at last all people will be forced to stand on one side or the other. We must realize the national nature of the problem.

The second point is equally if not more important. It is that we must move the Immovable Object ourselves! It must move *forward*. It must take the *offensive* against the arrogant groups which have attacked it. It cannot continue to remain passive, negative and defensive unless it wishes to surrender victory.

It is easy to understand why the forces fighting for American tradition and Constitutional government are at present fighting a defensive battle only. This is because they have only recently come into existence, and because they originated as a protest and defensive movement. As such they have hardly had time to set positive goals for themselves, or to do anything much else than attempt to stave off the thrusts of the enemy.

It is now the time for the leaders of these groups to develop a clear philosophy with definite goals above and beyond mere "segregation," and expressed in terms which do not sound like mere reactionary and negative sputtering.

This vitally important mission must be and can be carried through successfully. First of all the problem itself must be understood by leaders from all sections of the country. Next, it must be borne in mind that of all the people in the world, Americans cannot be persuaded to "go back to" this or that date in history. They must continually "move forward." The difference is partly one of semantics but in it lies the key to whether or not the present struggle will result in ultimate defeat of a disorganized, confused and misled rabble or victory of the same people, armed with and united by a positive philosophy, and heading toward a specific and clear goal.

There is yet another reason why this mission cannot fail. That is because unless our common philosophy is developed, the latter stages of the oncoming struggle may result in the elevation of a totalitarian group to leadership, and if this happens—even if our side wins—we will end up with a dictatorship, one of the very things we are fighting against.

THE WEST RESURGENT

By ANDREW PAUL

When I was a small boy I was taken from the U.S. on an extended visit and residence in Germany, heartland of the West. I remember well the old historic cities: beautiful Dresden, for instance; Breslau, Koenigsberg and even Danzig on the Baltic, as German as any city. Later, during the war, I remember well Dr. Hugo Munsterberg assuring us in America that Breslau was still proud and free, for the Russians had been swept back from its gates by Hindenberg into the Tannenberg Lakes and destroyed.

I attended school in Leipzig, but with all its attractions and strictness, it could not make up for what I saw and heard on our travels. Dresden, like Breslau, like Koenigsberg where Leibnitz, the great mathematician once lived, and Danzig all shared in one great fact: they were outposts of Europe against the barbarians of the outer marches. For Europe, the Germans stood sentinel; their proud army was, with that of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, always on the ramparts, on guard. Was it not Dresden, indeed, that in the era of the Golden Horde stood siege? Was it not near Breslau that the Teutonic Knights and the Christian king of Bohemia perished to the last man on the field of battle before the swift, mobile cavalry and deadly archers of the Khan of Subotai?

They had not turned back the invaders, but Fate did. Subotai was recalled to Mongolia with his men; meanwhile, The Holy Roman Emperor, Frederick II, was left to man the ramparts and assemble from Christendom the men needed to withstand the barbarians if they came again. The Golden Horde stayed in Russia until the time of Ivan the Terrible, always a menace on the borders of Hungary. Buda Pesth had been taken by the Mongols, once. Vienna later faced the implacable Turks. Barbarous chieftains and tribes were always on the move seeking booty. Among these Germanic people, the Hungarians and others, was a mission and a high destiny: to save Europe from destruction.

As late as World War II, when emissaries from President Roosevelt tried to pressure a French Premier into marching against Germany, saying the Russians would join in from the East, the Premier rose with an expression of horror, saying he would never join anyone in betraying the defenders of Europe to the barbarians.

One reads this splendid book by Yockey only to hear again the voices of the lonely sentries on midnight watches on the ramparts facing the East. One can still recall through childhood eyes the erect, proud figure of the officer of the watch, and still stand in awed silence beside him on the bitterest of cold cold nights to stare off into the vast emptiness of the Eastern marches and shiver. Yockey in *Imperium* recalls to us this high Destiny which is ours, for today we stand, our troops with Germans man those ramparts, and are scattered in all the lonely outposts of the world to stand sentinel against the barbarians grown strong only by their loot of Europe and the confusions of the West.

How can we escape the fact that we, sprung from these defenders of the West, joined with the barbarian to let him enter Europe? With him did we not also engage in bloody, savage mock trials based on cruelly extorted evidence and false, brutally-forced confessions and thus, over an honorable enemy, gloat and laugh? The looting, the raping of Berlin and East Germany, the murder of the Sudetenland Germans by the jackals of the marches are historical horrors that for ages to come will still haunt us. As many as 20 million disappeared in this bloodbath against defenseless peoples. Who conducts trials of the murders of these people? Who mourns them now? What have the barbarians done with the peoples taken into captivity?

These are far from idle queries. The late Senator Taft raised his voice against these crimes against humanity, and Francis Parker Yockey, who had gone to Germany to be a lawyer in the War Trials cases, seeing the import of the trials, the horrors of extorted confessions, the violation of European war-surrender honors by the outer barbarians and their American aides, resigned in protest and tried to bring Europe back to a sense of unity. He went, dispirited by failure, to Brittas Bay, in Ireland, and in a period of months turned out *Imperium,* having only notes, no references or libraries. It is a brilliant achievement, for today it speaks to Americans with a powerful voice of resurgent Culture.

Early editions of the book sold for $100 or more. As was to be expected, Yockey became *persona non grata* with all bureaucrats and particularly those who manhandle the passports of the citizens of our country. Finally, hunted down by agents, he was trapped in Oakland at the home of a Jewish friend. Arrested, not charged with anything specific except passport fraud (carrying a bail of $5,000), his bail was set at $50,000 and his effects confiscated; to this date withheld from his family. The excessive bail and an attempt to have him held for psychiatric investigation (brain-washing, *a-la* modern style) resulted in his death by poisoning, either as suicide or otherwise. His passing was that of a brilliant mind, a great leader, and true American.

The book is a massive achievement, impossible to review adequately in these limited words. In addition to the large historical context are to be found deeply perceptive passages on the nature of politics, the Spirit of the Age, the makeup of society and a wholly new concept of spirituality. This is a book not to be read at one sitting, or even read only once.

You will not like all Yockey says. He will set you on your beam ends, for this is a book that is not a mirror held up to you to show you your position under the caricature of present-day culture. It does not offer you childishness, a sense of frivolity over the serious and the dangerous, a distortion of history and your background, and a life of boredom, futility and emptiness. Instead, Yockey holds up to you the vision of a high Culture, nourished by noble spiritual and moral ideals and free of sickness from parasites who have been fattening upon it; and throws open to you the final, enormous challenge of Western man to penetrate space, and face the riddle of time by the aid of his self-created cosmos, the machine in orbit outside the earth.

THE COMING CAESARS

Yockey has been criticized because he says, as Spengler did before him, that Caesarism is inevitable in a culture, especially in its "final" stages of existence. Let us see about that criticism. There are two kinds. We have Caesarism to-day without doubt. Words can no longer hide this fact. Governmental intervention into our private lives has become so extensive, so vast, that it now threatens to wipe out the very basis of society and life by the strange call to delude men into denying their heritage and the genetical basis of their society.

The power to invoke coercion rests in the end upon the ability to call forth the troops. So that, in the case of Mississippi—while faced with an external danger in Cuba—the President, deciding between national defense and intimidation of a native people, sent the troops not to Cuba, but to Mississippi. This was the last day of American freedom, for the tyrant now rules. A fake Caeser—the Culture Distorter.

A true Caesar rules by centralizing power, but he rules in the name of, by the wish of and responsible to his own people—not their pressure groups. Thus he calls for order, for consideration of the public welfare, and an end to pressure groups. A true Caesar has a mission, a mission higher than himself: it is to serve the Destiny that belongs to every man in a living vital culture, for Caesar comes to cleanse the culture and revive the organism to restore it to its ancient health. Spengler put it like this, *"The individual's life is of importance to none besides himself: the point is whether he wishes to escape from history, or give his life for it. History recks nothing of human logic".*

Liberals might think this medicine too bitter to swallow, but liberals are the sawdust of History. Freedom is always purchased with blood—not the blood of critics, sophisticates, moderates or booklovers but the blood of men willing to pay the price.

IMPERIUM: *The Philosophy of History and Politics,* by Ulick Varange (Francis Parker Yockey). THE NOONTIDE PRESS. 670 pages. $6.

The Movement of the Spirit

Let all the world turn traitor
and we'll remain yet true.
Still shall our banners flutter
their signals ever new:
Companions of our boyhood
O! visions seen after
That bade us on to manhood
and Death a lovely star.

The glitt'ring court of Heaven
its promise now doth make
That hearts uncowed, uncraven
tomorrow's fort shall take.
The movement of the Spirit
shall to our hearts return,
And kindle there its courage
for evermore to burn.

Charles Kingsley

THE HONOR OF PROPHECY

Lothrop Stoddard and Madison Grant were two of the long line of influential and incorruptible men of science who are being ignored today as if they never lived. In spite of this, their predictions come closer to full realization with every revolution of the earth.

Why are these men ignored if they were right? Perhaps that is the very reason; to recognize them would be to admit the bankruptcy of present commentary on where we are headed. Walter Lippman, as well as Lothrop Stoddard, prove that you don't have to be right to be rich or famous. In fact, when culture distortion has so completely occupied the body politic as it has in America, it is certain failure and impotence to be right.

The story of mankind is littered with the wrecks of dead civilizations and dotted with the graves of promising peoples stricken by an untimely end. Spengler has a hypothesis for this, and it is largely true, but even Spengler never came to grips with the underlying reality which shapes all social life of man—and determines his future—his biological quality.

Thanks to the Freeland Products Co., of New Orleans, one of Lothrop Stoddard's best books, *The Revolt Against Civilization,* has been reprinted from the original plates. It is available in paperback and is priced to sell at $1.50.

Written over 40 years ago, we realize that Stoddard even then saw that the Bolshevik takeover of Russia was the opening gun of a revolt against civilization which was sure to girdle the globe. He was perhaps the first to see clearly the real nature of this revolt and to suggest remedies which could cure its underlying causes.

This is a book that has stood the test of time and it justifies itself. If the reprinting of it serves to focus the attention of a sizeable number of Americans once again on some of the basic questions of human society, then it will have served its purpose. Even many anti-communists prefer to avoid some of the propositions and conclusions Stoddard advances but, again, there is no use arguing with History.

It is to be hoped that other classics of Stoddard's, as well as those by other authors of his day, will be offered to the purview of a public which has been deliberately starved of such knowledge, to the detriment of the world if to the advantage of its looters.

THE REVOLT AGAINST CIVILIZATION. By Lothrop Stoddard. 268 pages, paperback, $1.50. Available from THE NOONTIDE PRESS, P. O. Box 713, Sausalito, California.

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